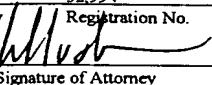




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MAY 19, 1997

Larry L. Huston 32,994
Name of Attorney Registration No.

Signature of Attorney

RK
6/19/97

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
IN RE APPLICATION OF

LETHA M. HINES

ROBB E. OLSEN

SERIAL NO.: 08/383,550

FILED: FEBRUARY 3, 1995

FOR: SANITARY NAPKIN HAVING

CORE PREDISPOSED TO A

CONVEX UPWARD

CONFIGURATION

P&G CASE: 5006C

GROUP ART UNIT: 3308

EXAMINER: CHO

7/25

RECEIVED

JUN 10 1997

GROUP 2000

REPLY TO EXAMINER'S ANSWER DATED MAY 7, 1997

The Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

The Examiner's Answer raises one new point. The Examiner does not retreat from his admission that the Glassman reference teaches an infinite number of lines of weakness. But, the Examiner's Answer attacks Appellants' arguments regarding the significance that Glassman teaches an infinite number of lines of weakness.

Particularly, the Examiner argues "when considering the obviousness of claims, one must consider the closest example of embodiment [sic] of the prior art with respect to the claims and not the furthest."¹ Appellants respectfully traverse.

¹ Examiner's Answer, page 5.

Recommended for entry
JULY 10 1997
Attala

In considering the prior art, one cannot use the Appellants' own disclosure as a template to point the way to the proper embodiment in the prior art.² To do so impermissibly uses the Appellants' Specification as prior art against his own application.

Instead, the prior art reference must be considered in its entirety, including the portions that lead away from the claimed invention.³ The Examiner is not free to pick the "closest" embodiment, while ignoring the admittedly infinite number of other embodiments.

At best, as admitted by the Examiner, the prior art gives unlimited choices in forming the lines of weakness. Without the Examiner's resort to Appellants' own Specification to find the line of weakness claimed in the present invention, one would not be motivated to choose the claimed line of weakness from an admittedly infinite number of choices. The Examiner's argument, *at best*, returns to the forbidden obvious to try standard.

The Examiner's rejection is either impermissibly based on Appellants' own specification, or, at best, impermissibly returns to the obvious to try standard. Under either perspective, the invention is not obvious. This Board is respectfully requested to reverse the outstanding rejections and allow Claims 1, 4-9, 12-17, and 19 which remain in the application.

Respectfully submitted,

FOR: LETHA M. HINES
ROBB E. OLSEN

By 

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5/16, 1997
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RESP4.DOC

² In re Stencel, 4 USPQ2d, 1071, 1073 (Fed. Cir. 1987); In re Schulpen, 157 USPQ 52, 55 (CCPA 1968).

³ MPEP 2141.02, citing Gore and Assoc. Inc. v Garlock Inc., 721 F2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), *cert. denied* 469 U.S. 851 (1984).